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J. O. GRIFFITH, F. O. DUNNINGTON: JNO. C. BURCH LEON. TROUSDALM THOMAS S. MARE.

DAILY \$8 TRI-WEEKLY \$5; WEEKLY \$2. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

FOR GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE, ISHAM G. HARRIS, OF SHELBY.

For State Senator, GEN. WASHINGTON BARROW.

> For County Representatives, IRA P. JONES. ABRAM L. DEMOSS.

Vote "FOR THE PERMANENT CONSTITUTION," at the August Election.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1861.

ARE YOUR TICKETS READY!

See that your tickets are ready, in time for the election, August 1st, and distribute them among the voters.

The Hessians are endeavoring to cover up their disastrous rout by every species of excuse and falschood that baffled malice can invent.

They say that the ammunition for the artillery having been exhausted, the caissons moved to the rear precipitately, which frightened a group of civilians and teamsters, who commenced a retreat with great haste, and that their mevement started the reserve force, which finally caused the retreat of the whole army, with a precipitation not paralleled on any battle ground in the world.

It thus appears, from their own statement, that the batteries at the strong intrenchments, the field artillery, the charge of infantry and horse could not intimedate the "grand army." Nothing but the rapid movements of their own caissons and the fright of their teamsters could produce a panic and n rout! Caissons are greatthings, so are civilians,

Again, they now say that from 300 to 500 men only were killed in all this rout. Washington was says the news of the great victory at Manassas was sunk in gloom, and the loss was "frightful," according to the first bulletin issued from the imperial city of Lincoln, and all this was for a loss less than sic, and beating of drums. The people were over-500 men and smaller by one-half than the loss at Big Bethel on their side.

serve retreated, and the force engaged were routed, sembled and celebrated the triumph with blazing and only 300 to 500 were lost! What gallant inva- | bonfires and music. The tar barrels were kept ders! What brave fellows, that were threatening | burning all the night. to march to Richmond in three or four days, and that fled, like sheep, when 300 or 500 were killed out of 60,000 or 70,000! The South may well tremble when such an army shakes the earth! When they come again, they had better dispense with caissons, teamsters and useless civilians, and also issue strict orders to "the rebels," by no means to kill as many as 300 men. Otherwise, look out for the rout of substantial woolen socks, and deposit the same of the grand army again!

There is no doubt these lying oracles of the Black to the Governor of Alabama, at Montgomery—from to the Governor of Alabama, at Montgomery—from Republicans do injustice to their own soldiers, in whence they will be forwarded free of cost to the making these pitiful excuses for one of the greatest | soldiers before the cold weather commences. and most signal defeuts ever sustained by any army. Governor deems nothing more necessary, than this suggestion to secure from the patriotic ladies of the Our own President gives them credit for good fighting, when he says that night closed on a hard fought field. They sustained the shock of battle for several hours, but could not conquer our brave boys, who were determined on victory or death. Finding that to their sisters of Alabama, they can contribute the columns they encountered were resistless, and that night was about to close on them, surrounded almost as they were by the bravest soldiers of the State knit at least one pair of woolen socks, and and who say that their special duty is to act as an South, they were seized with panic and fled precipi- deposit them with some merchant in their respecttately towards Washington. It is incredible that they only lost 300 to 500 men. Their loss, in truth, was not less in killed than 10,000, as will be shown | be distributed to our soldiers. Let the ladies bear | tween the armed Lincolnites of Kentucky and the by after developments. Let their oracles, for once, this in mind, and knit the socks instead of sending tell the truth and shame the devil.

The Election.

Let not the people, amid the exciting and stirring events that engage their minds, forget the lat of August-election day. Let them sustain by their votes the patriotic and determined course of their said by the Hessians at the North, that the Governor around whom all Tennesse rallied as son) around a father, in "the times that tried men's | transferred to the Government of the Confederate | souls," has been defeated, in the very midst of the States. war, by one who is supported by the whole Union strength of the State.

People of Tennessee, you know what interpretation the North will place upon the defeat of our gallant Governor under the circumstances. It matters not that the interpretation may be erroneous Will you strike down him who has sustained your rights in such an hour, for the trivial reasons given by politicians! We think not. Go to the polls than an i cast your votes "for the Permanent Constitution" and for Isham G. HARRIS.

It is very important too, that you select wise and good men for your Legislators. No mere politicians, who are dreaming of constructing parties | confident would receive at the hands of the Presiupon fancied divisions or injuries, ought to be tolerated. Vote for the best men, irrespective of all former party distinctions, men who care for your honor, safety and glory, and who are not tied to ancient prejudices and mere clap trap measures. Vote for such men openly and boldly. Banish the word " Union," as a party word, from your vocabulary, as unworthy of a people gallantly fighting a Hessian foe to maintain their independence, and vote for no man who clings to it as a rallying cry or an appellation of distinction in the past. Thus will you root out the last vestige of the corrupt Government you have just cast from you, and be worthy of the high resolves you have made.

The "Grand Army" under Gen. McDowell, had hardly commenced moving when excuses were being offered for old "Fuss and Feathers." The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North | made American says that it was well understood that the final order for this march of the Federal army towards Eichmond did not meet with the cordial approval of Gen. Scorr, who entertained the opinion and belief that the troops were not in the thorough week, or fortnight at least, he was sure all would have been ready, but the orders from the President most cordnally with the l'resident and his various of shells, and not from musket balls. The fight did officers, as I have been ready and were imperative, and wore therefore above. were imperative, and were therefore obeyed.

The Shelbyville Espositor, referring to an account of Maj. Poth's "rece floa" at Shelbyville, by a cor- Tennessee regiments. respondent in the Nashville Egnner, stating that he | I have deemed this explanation due to the public | zeal. seas met at the depot in that place and conducted to and myself. the hotel-that the people poured into town on

"horseback" and "in wagons," says: Was there ever anything more ridiculous or absurd! The crowd at the depot, we are informed. consisted of the whole number of TWO-one a disappointed office seeker and the other an individual that will vote a folded ticket when the election day comes on. The fact is Polk's friends in this county are very few since Erownlow started him on the "Union Course."

Gov. Perros has issued his proclamation, calling an extra session of the Mississippi Legislature, to meet yesterday, the 25th inst., for the purpose of passing relief laws, to relieve the financial pressure consequent upon the war.

Major Polk at Home. The Columbia Herold closes asketch of the political career of Major WM. H. Pols, in which he is not identified with any great measure of statesmanship to make him worthy of the extravagant laudations of some of his friends, with the following sum-

On the score of competency, therefore, every in-telligent and candid voter who looks to the interest of the country and appreciates the delicate, difficult, and laborious duties which must inevitably devolve upon the Governor of Temessee within the next two years, is bound to reject Major Polk as wholly unfit for the position. But were Major Polk pos-sessed of all the qualifications which he lacks, and none of the negligent habits that he has, his equivocal position upon the Southern rights ques-tions render him an extremely unsafe man to put at the head of affairs in the present crisis. He voted a folded ticket at the recent election, and has no speech on record before or since to identify him with the cause of the On the contrary, in one of his last speeches at this place, previous to his candidacy, he was so abasive of President Davis that he was stopped by his audience. This, too, was after Lincoln had issued his proclamation. No doubtful man can be Governor of Tennessee in these times, nor one who merely acquiesces in what has been done by Tennessee and the other States of the Confede-The times call for a man whose heart and soul is in the fight-who believes that we are right and God is with us. Who has the entire confidence of the people of his own State and of the authorities of the Confederacy. Such a man Major Polk is not and never can be. He can no more fill the place of Governor than Falstaff could

It is claimed by his supporters that Maj. Polk voted for separation and representation and is for a vigorous presecution of the war, and is so authoritatively stated, but the fact that he did not raise his voice for the advocacy of the great cause and contented himself with simply voting "a folded ticket," does not mark him as the proper man to lead the column in Tennessee in this perilous moment. HARRIS is "the right man in the right place." A war of administrative ability and a statesman is required at the helm of State in this great storm, and not a mere politician.

We are sensibly impressed with the fact, that all the papers of the Confederate States, recognize the fact that "God is with us" This is as it should be. HE has favored us, as no people were ever favored before. He has been with us in the still hour of the night; He has been our pillar of cloud by day; He has been our pillar of fire by night. God is us! How every heart responds to the sentiment !-God is with us! Who shall prevail against us !-God is with us! Does not the knowledge of the fact thrill the heart of every son of Southern soil? God is with us! Our President, our Congress recognize the fact that "God-our God," has favored us, that He has armed our brave efforts with success. No self-laudation on the part of our braves | against him. manifests itself, but with one voice, the people proclaim, that "the Lord God of Hosts is with us!" What a sublime spectacle! Ten millions of people humbly kneel, and return thanks to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, that He is for us-that He fights our battles! That we seek not the death of ourbrother; that we desire to live only in peace but if their lust of domination prompts, then we will meet them, face to face, and man to man, and relying upon the good favor of kind Heaven, we will battle to the last for our lives, our liberties, our happiness, and the fate of our wives and children

REJOICING IN KENTUCKY .- The Louisville Courier celebrated at Floydsburg, Oldham county, on Monday night, by a general illumination, bonfires, mujoyed and had a good time of it generally. At

Sacks for Our Soldiers.

Gov. Moone, of Alabama, has issued the following appeal to the ladies of that State:

Knowing that the women of Alabama are anxious to do everything in their power for the comfort of the soldlers in the service of the Confederacy, I beg leave to suggest that each one of them knit one pair with the Judge of the Probate Court of the county in which she resides, who will have them forwarded State a sufficient number of socks to protect the feet of our brave soldiers from the frosts of winter.

We commend this subject to the attention of the ladies of Tennessee. By adopting the suggestions ery much to the comfort of our gailant soldiers, during the coming winter. Let every lady in the ve county towns, to be forwarded to the Quarter the varn, as has been suggested.

Letter from Gov. Harris.

Magruis, July 23, 1861. To the Editors of the Avalanche: Your editorial of yesterday morning justifies me in asking the use of your columns to correct an error into which a portion of the public press of the State have gallant Governor Isham G. Hankis. Let it never be fallen. That error is in relation to the supposed existence of an issue between the President of the | prevent the invasion of that portion of the State, Confederate States and myself, as to the terms upon which the Provisional Army of Tennessee is to be

> There has been no issue whatever, nor the slightest misunderstanding between that Government, or any one of its officers, and myself upon that sub-

I have, from the beginning seen the importance of placing all the military resources and military appropriations of the several States under the conto the President, calling his attention to the importnce of transferring the army of Tennessee to the Confederate States, and suggesting the importance of having an understanding with regard to several the Government, she would be entitled to and I was | ginia is a sufficient warning of the danger we have dent, her full proportion of the posts of honor, as well as those of danger, in the field and staff apemtments in the army.
I have recommended in general terms the vari-

ous officers heretofore appointed by me, and insisted upon their re-appointment by the President; but ave at no time made or thought of making the apintment of any man or set of men, a condition prece dent to the transfer. So far from it, I have regarded it as a matter of too much importance to the public to allow the interests of any individual to etard it for a moment.

I have an agent now at Richmond for the purpose conferring with the President and Secretary of ar, upon all questions that it is deemed important to have understood in making this transfer. Thave no doubt they will be settled to the entire satisfaction of the Government and myself in a few days. as they are of a character which need only to be suggested to be settled. This, doubtless, would have been done long since, but for the immense pressure of important duties devolving upon the President. We en it is done, the transfer will be properly

I shall continue to maist, as well after as before naking the transfer, upon having full justice done the State in the general and stall appointments. I however have not at any time doubted the dispo-sition of the President to do ample justice to Tenas have shown themselves competent and worthy. officers, as I have heretofore done, in promptly car-

them proper to be made. I have at this moment in motion, under the order of the President, eight

rying forward all military movements deemed by

Capture of a Schooner at May St. Louis. compatible with the public safety. We regret that but these were completely riddled with the exception of one individual who was wounded and taken with a large cargo of onlone, potatoes, cabbage, to elect a Governor of Tennassee. It seems to us prisoner. From him it has since been learned that and defeat, vermicelli, candles, cans of oil, dec, was captured that the majority of over 60,000 true men who vermicelli, candles, cans of oil, dec, was captured that the majority of over 60,000 true men who vermicelly. this forenoon in Jourdan River, by Lieutenants J. ted Separation might select a true man for Gover-nihilated, the artillery mowing great lanes through Shieldsboro Rifles.

This same vessel was esptured recently at Fort Pike by Capt. Clinch, as a suspicious graft, but there | stand by the South; but as long as they cominus to eing not sufficient proof against her she was released. She is strongly suspected of having furnished the blockading squadron with provisions, and | we give them a wide berth. we have positive proof of her guilt here. A guard has been stationed on board.

Two Italians are held prisoners. They pretend not knowing each other or the captain's name.

Gov. Harris has been consured by some for sending volunteers to East Tempessee, and those who have desired to raise a prejudice against him, such as the Knoxville Whig, have asserted that his object was to subjugate the Union men of East Tennessee, and

that Mat. Pour would never engage in such a busi-The Memphis Bulletin, one of Maj. Polk's few orgams in the State, takes the same view of the case that the Knoxville Whig does, Whereupon the Memphis Avalanche replies to the Bulletin, in the following capital article. If Maj. Potz disapproves the policy of Gov. HARRIS, relative to East Ten-

The Bulletin indulges in the following extraordinary statements in relation to the action of Gevernor Hannis, in sending troops to Fast Tennessee, to re-

We have thought that Governor Harris was resolved to drive East Tennessee into open rebellion. He has sent troops there nominally to prevent the invasion of that portion of the State, but if the stories we hear be true, they have gone there to drive the people into rebellion against the authority of the State, and thus preclude the possibility of their sustaining Polk. The conduct of the men he has sent into East Tennessee toward the people would justify this conclusion. The pretex for send ng troops over the mountains is to prevent an invasion by Captain, now General, Anderson. Wo are told by Harris' mouth pieces that Anderson was on the march to East Tennessee. The statement proves to be utterly false, Anderson being bed ridden at some watering place in Pennsylvania. If facts prove anything, we would infer from the measures adopted by our Governor that he would "rule or ruin." He would, instead of conciliating a brave, generous and fearless people, who have been misled by Andrew Johnson, force them to take up arms against the South; and then his organs, as voted as their candidate to offices, power, patronage, and public plunder, instead of rejoicing that ting himself, and those he represents, to the support of the Southern Government,—true to the instincts of the man they would again foist upon the people, they sneer at the idea of thus producing peace, harmony and unity among the people of Tennessee.

Here is a distinct issue between Harris and Polk,

made by the pertinacious organ of the latter, in his behalf, and, as we are bound to believe, with his aunction and approval. Harris is in favor of placing in Last Tennessee a sufficient military force to guard against the threatened Lincoln invasion in that quarter, and Polk is opposed to it. William H. Polk, if elected Governor, is to withdraw the with us! How joyful the tidings! God is with Confederate troops from East Tennessee, to "conciliate a brave, generous and fearless people, who have been misled by Andy Johnson," and Tennesseans are asked to vote for him in order that this concillatory posicy may be adopted. Governor Harris and West Tennessee, to protect the State from an | at him. I myself saw a shell burst not twenty invasion of thieves and assassins, whose motto is | yards from him. oty and Beauty," and for this Tennesseans are asked by the Eulletin to condemn him and vote

We accept this issue, and are ready to go before the people upon it. We are willing that the people shall decide whether East Tennessee shall be left unguarded for Lincoln to introduce his arms and seven miles, with its columns of charging infantry, markable forbearance, to mollify the rampant trea- smake, son of Andy Johnson's followers, or whether the State shall be effectually guarded against such in-Polk, and its abandonment to the energy—this is ners. Privates John Payne and Crutcher were the issue presented by the organ of the latter in this city. Nothing else, that we can see, can be made out of its reiterated and daily attacks on Gov. Parris for sending troops to East Tennessee. Whether the candidate and the organ agree, is a question between themselves-the presumption is that the

organ speaks by au hority. But to justify its attack on Gov. Harris, the Bulletin is compelled to assume that "the sending troops Elizabethtown, in Hardin county, the news created over the mountains to prevent an invasion" is a the enemy in person, and to have had sixty thousand Teamsters were frightened, civilians run, the re- the greatest excitement and joy. The citizens as- mere protext. Will it deny that East Tennessee has men on the field. Our forces at Stone Bridge is es een and is threatened with invasion by Lincoln' We assert that we have been and are more seriously menaced in that quarter than in any other, and there to guard against the danger, he would have It is notorious that East Tennesece has been se-

lected as the chief point of attack by the enemy. The Lincoln press has announced that McClellan was forcing his way to that destination through Western Virginia, and that arms were to be introduced through Kentucky for the adherents of Preston, a Virginian, who fought against us, is a Andy Johnson. The impudent traitor has proclaimed his purpose to arm his followers, and kinlle the flames of civil war in East Tennessee. The Union men and their leaders of that section openly adhere to Lincoln's Government. Nelson, Maynard and Bridges are candidates for Lincoln's Congress. The traitors avow their purposes to detach East Tennessee from the State if they fail to subject her to the dastardly tyrant and assassin, whom they

Large quantities of guns and ammuition have been recently sent by Lincoln into counties in Kentucky, adjoining East Tennessee, and placed in the hands men sworn to do the bidding of the Usurper. escort and guard for large quantities of guas and munitions of war, which Lincoln is to send through the mountain passes of Kentucky into this State Master's Department in this city, and they will then | There is abundant evidence of a conspiracy be Abolitionists of the North, to co-operate with the traitors in East Tennessee in an attack upon our State, soon to be made.

In the face of these notorious evidences of the plans, and purposes, and, also, of the acts of the enemy, the Bullelin censures Gov. Harris for taking the precaution to station a few regiments at the gaps leading from Kentucky into East Tennessee, to intercept the arms which Lincoln is trying to smugg e into that section of the State for our destruction It says those troops were "sent there nominal'y to and charges that "they have gone there to drive the people into rebellion against the authorities of the This organ of William H. Polk seeks to persuade the people of Tennessee to condemn the olicy of sending troops into East Tennessee for our efense against threatened invasion-to say through the ballot box that while armies may be encamped all along the northern border of West and Middle Tennessee, none shall be stationed in East Tennessee, lest offense should be given to the sensitive traitors of that section. That important portion of the State trol of the Confederate States, and on the 24th of must be left open to the incursions of the enemy, June, and several times since that day, have written lest these "brave, generous, and fearless people" should be forced "to take up arms against the treason, as to be ready to fly to arms against the and here they encountered a Virginia brigade, un-Government of their country on the slightest proquestions connected with the transfer. I have also vocation, the necessity is the greater for maintain the 1st, 11th and 17th Virginia regiments, two or suggested that when Tennessee shall have contributing a sufficient armed force in that quarter to Feep d her twenty-five thousand brave volunteers to them in subjection. The example of Western Vir-

> reason to apprehend from them. We unhesitatingly say that if William H. Polk agrees with the Bulletin; if he is opposed to sending troops into East Tennessee, with the present evinces of danger staring us in the face; if he is in favor of conciliating the followers of Andy Johnson by leaving them to prosecute their treasonable schemes without opposition, he is unfir to be Governor of Tennessee, to be entrusted with the re-

sponsible task of protecting the State from the dangers which threaten it, at this critical moment. Belletin's position, simply for the reason that we deem it of vital importance that the next Governor action, notwithstanding the enemy had thirteeen of Tennessee, whoever he may be, can be relied upon to spare no effort nor precaution to protect her against the thickening dangers which threaten her. and obliged to return. It is said, however, that we apecially in the direction of East Tennessee. We had the advantage of firing up hill, where nearly onfess that the position of the Bulletin, and the sudden esponsal of the cause of Mr. Polk by Brownlow, the open adherent and champion of the Lincoin Government, look too much as if there were an express or tacit understanding between them that Mr | threw forward his akirmishers, who were soon af-Polk, if elected, is to oppose the policy pursued by Governor Harris, and favor the omission of defentook up their position on the banks of Bull Run, sive preparations in Fast Tennessee, which is all and in the adjoining fields. Our own forces were that the Johnson traitors ask, to enable them to consummate their scheme of an armed rebellion Regiment, Col. Moore, which a portion of the day against the Confederate States, and the inauguration of civil war in Tennessee Such an entangling alsation of the President to do ample justice to Tennessee and Tennessees and Tennessees and Tennessees and Tennessees, and firing from the ground. It is
liance at this time would be peculiarly unfortunate
as have shown themselves competent, and worther and conherent and embarrassing to the Governor of Tennessee, smoke from their muskets enveloped each other bellion against the Confederate Government, to be under obligations to the enemies of the State, con'd | finally gave way before the combined fire, and fel neither add to his firmness in the discharge of his duty, nor the public confidence in his integrity and

> Pospectfully.
>
> Sham G. Harris.
>
> We cast no imputations on the patriotism of Mr.
>
> Polk; but if he is in favor of the policy indicated by his organ, we denounce it, without hesitation, as inwould we co-operate with these deluded men, would them with their small arms by acres at every disthey but ground the weapons of their rebellion, and | charge. and want to keep as clear of them as possible-

> > "Double Quick."—A popular military movement with the Northern army, taught by Beauregard in one easy lesson.—Louisville Caurier

OUR WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE,

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

The Great Battle of Manassas. THE DEDIVING AND THE END THE COURSES VALOR OF SOUTHBOXS

The failure of the Richmond mail yesterdaythe train having missed the connection somewhere -deprives us of the details we expected to gather from the Richmond papers. The following accounts of the engagement, telegraphed to the Moof the comments of the two organs supporting him, bile Register and Advertiser, by the correspondent he can easily repudiate their comments, and endorse of that paper who was on the field of hattle, is the most satisfactory we have yet seen:

RICHMOND, July 22 .- At 8 o clock on Sunday norning the enemy commenced opperations at McLane's Ford, on Bull's Run, by opening their batteries of rifled cannon and heavy and light field pieces. This was intended as a mere feint, to draw our fire and induce us to disturb our position, if possible. But they failed, as we did not respond to their invitation to fight the battle in the way that they selected, in that instance. Failing in this attempt, the enemy chose their own position a few miles above Stone Bridge on

Bull Run, and attempted to turn our left flank. Here

the main, principal battle was fought. At that point the battle raged for four hours, and the fire on both sides was never fought better. The enemy having largely the advantage in numbers and artillery, and constantly leading fresh celumns to the attack, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon our brave men, exhausted by the toil of the fray, and much reduced by the casualties of battle, seemed scarcely able to longer continue the conflict, and the result hung in the balance. At this perilous crisis Generals Beauregard and Johnston beroically throw themselves into the thick of the fight, and by their words, presence, and example of reckless personal daring infused new life

and spirit into the brave soldiery.

Gen. Beauregard covered himself with glory. Lieut. Col. Johnson, of the "Hampton Legion" of South Carolinians, being killed, and Col. Hampton Brownlow is willing to support a true Southern man for the chief magistracy of the State. thus committhe Legion, and in person led it into action in the

> In leading the charge the head of Gen. Beauregard's horse was struck off by a shell, which also killed the horses of two of his aids, Messrs. Howard and Ferguson, of South Carolina, at the same

> Reinforcements of the Confederates having come up just at the critical moment, the tide of battle be gun to turn in our favor, the enemy falling back, Col. Bartow, of Georgia, was struck dead from his horse, while leading a magnificent charge of his

regiment with its colors in his hand. Beauregard commanded throughout the day, bearing himself in the most gallant style and with utter disregard of personal danger. He was everywhere, directing manouvres small and great. He was several hours under heavy fires, escaping ted forces in l'ast, as he has done in Middle | many shells and rifled shot evidently aimed directly Gen. Johnston "auled" him, it is said, though en-

titled to command by superior rank. They appeared to be mutual in command, acting with perfect unison and accordance. The panorama of the field was magnifileent, be

nunition and armed men into it without opposi- its dashing squadrons of cavalry and flying artilletion, trusting to the conciliatory effect of such re- ry, its batteries thundering and sending up clouds of The battalion of Washington Artillery of New Orleans, Col. Walton, managed their battery with sidious inroads of our remerseless enemy. Those wonderful judgment and dexterity, doing great ex-William H. Polk, and those who are in favor of the latter will vote for Isham G. Harris. Harris and talion who was killed. He was struck in the forethe defence of East Tennessee against the enemy- head while giving the word of command to his gun-

> wounded. The artillery had their position within close range of the Michigan Regiment. A portion of the 7th and 8th Louisiana Regiments were in action, but I have been unable up to this time to ascertain particulars of their losses. Major Wheat is very badly wounded and his recovery is barely possible. His battalion saw hot

work and is badly cut up.

Gen. McDowell is believed to have commanded timated at thirty-five immediately engaged were fifteen thousand. Gen. Scott is said to have been but a few miles that if Gov. Harris had neglected to send forces off from the fight during the action. This is the statement of persons who were able to know the deserved impeachment. We are satisfied that none | fact. We know nothing as to where Patterson was. would have been louder in condemnation of his want of care for the safety of the Commonwealth than the Bulletin itself, had he omitted to do that which it now so fiercely condemns.

The enemy were totally routed. We have captured thirty pieces of artillery, thirty wagons, a great quantity of provisions and five hundred prisoners. Among them are Col. Corcoran, who commanded the New York Fire Zouaves, Col. Wilcox, a Captain and three privates of the Michigan regiment, who surrendered to the 28th Virginia regiment of the Confederate army.

> Col. Kemper's Alexandria Artillery renlered effective service during the battle. The correspondent of the Charleston Mercury

Edward Carrington, nephew of the late Wm. C.

telegraphs the following: Manassas Junction, July 22 - 9 a. m .- As yet ery little more is known concerning the great battle of yesterday than I telegraphed you in my dis-

natches of last night. As soon as it became pretty evident that the enemy meant to give us battle, President Davis hastened from Richmond to the scene of action, arriving here about noon, in time to take part in the battle He immediately assumed command of the centre Gen. Resuregard commanded the right wing and

Gen. Johnston the left wing. It was against Gen. Johnston's command that the enemy concentrated his best troops, and fought most obstinately. At one time our left was pressed so severely that issue of the conflict in that direction seemed doubtful. It was here that General Bartow's Georgia Regiment was posted, which was so terribly cut up. A large body of our troops from the cen-

tre were sent at the critical moment to the assistance of Johnston, and this turned the tide of battle. The enemy broke, and fled before the impetuous charges of the Southerners, and the battle soon became a rout.

THE PATTLE OF BULL BUN-INTERESTING INCIDENTS. Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

Manassas, July 20 .- The details of the late battle, or rather skirmish, for such it was, viewing the magnitude of the two armies—have already been laid before your readers. The few additional facts which follow, may be a repetition of what is therefore known; but coming as they do from fresh and varied sources, additional interest will be lent to First, of the battle ground. This was upon both

ides of Bull Run-a creek perhaps twenty feet wide, and less than as many inches deep- and upon both sides of the road leading to Centreville. Here the enemy appeared after having paid their respects to Fairfax, and the other positions from which our South." It strikes us if they are so brimful of forces, by previous arrangement, had fallen back. der the command of Gen. Longstreet, consisting of Hays, and the Washington Artillery of New Orleans. The South Carolinians and other regiments which formed the advance division, under Gen. Bonham, were located within a short distance of the scene ready, if necessary, at a moment's warning to co-operate with the Confederate troops engaged. The object of the enemy was undo break our lines, and fight the Sanks. To this end Sherman's battery was brought forward, and at a distance of a mile and a half opened a heavy but ineffectual fire expecting doubtless to make a breach in our ranks, through which their infantry might

enter, and open a general battle. They were gal-We have devoted this amount of space to the lintly encountered, however, by the Washington guns, served by United States regulars, the farfamed Sherman's battery was completely silenced ter followed by the entire attacking column. These not become general until about cleven o'clock, and did not cease till nearly five P. M., when the enemy

The number of the enemy killed is variously estimated from five hundred to a thousand. One gentle-man informs me that he counted more than two Indies are regarded by England. How materially adhere to Abe Lincoln, we have no faith in them, mated from five hundred to a thousand. One gentlehundred bodies within the space of two acres. Cerimportant is it then that our property holders
tain it is that the enemy under a flag of truce were should take this matter in hand and give material engaged the greater part of resterday in digging pits and burying them ten and twenty in a bunch.

A small cart load of caps and felt hats was picked Nashville Gazetts, July 24.

up on the field since the battle, some of them ridled with balls and saturated with blood. Such was the stench of the decaying bodies twenty-four hours after the battle, that our men in the neighbor hood were obliged to go out and cover them with earth. The number of arms taken is said to have been five hundred and four, including one piece of artillary; but another authority puts the figure as low as three hundred. This is exclusive of revolv-

ers and side arms. Among the many incidents related of the affair, is one of this character, and it fairly illustrates the military spirit of the whole army. Connected with the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment is a little fifteen year old, named Clarence Carey, of Alexandria. His position in the regiment is that of "marker," and he was supposed to be of no more una upon a battle field than a bruss band in a meeting house. The Colonel accordingly ordered him to go to the hospital and remain there until the fight was over. The little fellow had no such insignificant idea of himself, however, and as soon as the Colonel's back was turned, off he went for his musket, and was soon n the fight. The result of his marksmanship is said to have been one dead Yankee, and on

winged. Another little chap-a drummer-boy from Lynchburg-not much more than a yard high, hurried to the field, as soon after the battle as he could, to get a gun and revolver, but unfortunately was too late and his only trophy was an odd looking knife, with a buckhorn handle. He says he examined the clothing of a doz-n or fifteen, to see if he couldn't make a "raise," but an emptier set of pockets he don't believe it possible to exist. The only production out of the whole number, was a due bill for seven iollars and a half from one Dutchman to anot The incident is related also, that durning the fight a negro from Lynchburg. named Dick Langhorn, belonging to one of the officers of a Virginia regiment, shot one of the Yankees in the shoulder and kneeked down another who was accompanying him, with his revolver. As they rose from the ground, the ebony patriot brought his pistol to bear upon them a second time, accompanied with the very philosophical remark: "Berry sorry to hurt ou, massa, but de fac am, dis chile wants to show ou to some ob de gemmen in ole Wirginny. Come along or dis nigger hurt you shuah." "Come along" they did, and the boy had the proud pleasure of delivering his prisoners into the hands of the

colonel of his regiment. From these circumstances you can readily deduce that our "boys," big and little, black and white are full of fight.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI

THE FIGHT AT CARTHAGE. From the Fort Smith Times and Bernid, July 12.

Major Potter, sheriff of this county, returned from Missouri last night, direct from Carthage, the acene of the late conflict between General Raines and the St. Louis Dutch. He tells us that the battle was fought principally with cannon, the Dutch having eight pieces and the Missourians seven. The ntending parties in the fight ran over, in retreatng and changing, about fifteen miles of ground. They fought all day, and when the Dutch retreated they kept up firing until 10 o'clock at night. The Missourians lost eight killed and two mortally wounded, besides others slightly wounded. Dutch lest a large number, most of them being thrown into wagons and hauled off, and eighteen found dead on the field, a part of which were found in a creek in the water.

General McCulloch's and Pearce's command did not reach the scene of action until the day after the fight, and could not pursue the enemy, as the men and horses were too much juded by forced marches. If they had been able to pursue the enemy, the whole command would have been captured. McIntosh, adjutant-general, proposed to take 1,000 men and pursue them, but it was not thought best. Major Porter speaks in the highest terms of the bravery and galiantry of Captain McIntosh. He was with him when he captured the Dutch at Ne-He says that as they entered the town of Noosho the women cheered them, by the waving of handkerchiefs and bonnets. The Dutch were quartered in the court house, and Captain McIntosh gave them ten minutes to surrender, and which they did in nine, marching out of the court house, kneeling upon one knee, and delivering up their arms. Captain McIntosh turned to our troops and said he hoped the troops would treat the prisoners well, for the honor of Arkanass. Then seeing the old flag flying, he said it ought to come down, which was no sooner said, than down it came. The women standing by tore it into shreds. After picking up all the pickets and fellows with soldier clothes on, there turned out to be 120 prisoners. fellow on horseback rode up and called for the com-manding officer. Capt. McIntosh told him he was the man. The fellow said there were eight or nine wagons loaded with commissary stores, and that he had better send some men to pretect them, as the Arkansas troops might capture them. Capt.

a Missourian, and if he did not show him the wagons in two hours, to lining him. The Missourian showed the wagons in double quick time. Mr. Porter says he heard that Captain Sturgess, with 2,600 men from Kansas, passed within a few miles of Carthage on his way to Springfield. Governor Jackson, Generals Price and Raines are camped within ten miles of Camp Walker, where they will organize their forces; most of them are

tosh took him prisoner, and then ordered Capt. Car-roll to take his company and the prisoner, who was

without officers. Gen. McCullooch will at once organize the Ar-kansas forces that are at Camp Walker. The force there is very large, and troops arriving every

From France. The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans Picayane of the 21st June, after copying the article from the Moniteur, in respect to the recognition of the Confederate States, adds :

I cannot see what more we wish at present. The English and French Governments act with common accord upon all questions arising in consequence of the new state of things on your side. Your customhouse clearances are recognized, your flag floats at Havre and at Liverpool, Southern men are allowed to travel wherever they please, without the vise of Federal consuls; English and French consuls hold officieuse intercourse with your officers I repeat, we want no more at present.

The Confederate Commissioners to Europe look anything but careworn. I am not authorized at the present to say anything more. The Hon. W. L. Yancey has been here for some days past, he left town day before yesterday for London. The Hon, Judge Rost has been here for some time, and he left Paris night before last on a short trip to Bordeaux; he will return next week. Judge Rost has made a most favorable impression on everybody here b his fine manners, commanding appearance, and talents. He is, by his fluency in French, enabled to render our cause a great deal of service here. People here are laughing heartily at the embarasenent of the Black Republican Administration with their "rebel" prisoners. If they hang them the world will be against them. If they exchange them he Confederate Government will be recognized as a belligerent; the very thing for which Eagland and France are so much abused by the Black Republicans. People roar at the short sightedness of Lin coln. Se ward & Co.

Patriotism Worthy of Emulation.

From the Momphis Appenl, July 24. We present to our readers the patriotic offer of ur townsman, Hon. J. M. WILLIAMSON, as eminently raiseworthy in itself, and worthy of being follow d as an example by the thousands of our wealthy and public spirited people. Fill up the public treasury, and the hundreds of thousands of the brave and chivalrous of our people will soon fill up the ranks of our army and drive from Southern soil the invader. We cannot too highly commend this gene-rous tender of his entire crop during the war, by Col. Williamson. He has the intelligence to realize the policy of thus appropriating a few years' product to protect his property. Let all do likewise, and this war will soon end. MEMPHIS, June 29, 1861.

Hon. C. C. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States: DEAR Sin: -I have noticed with much satisfaction

ur project for replenishing the Treasury of the onfederate States, and thus commanding the sinws of war. As an individual, I have long since ade up my mind to dedicate my entire cotton crop to the Government, during the war, so unjustive waged upon us. which I hereby tender you as a of the enemy passed entirely over the heads of our own artillerists, and buried themselves in a mound beyond. Under the cover of this fire, McDowell with a good season, ought to be something like 400 Respectfully, J. M. Williamson. bales annually.

> Parmoric.-It affords us much pleasure to announce that a worthy fellow-citizen of ours has this day subscribed and paid for twenty-five thousand dollars of the eight per cent. War Bonds of of patriotic devotion to the cause of Southern In-In this connection we desire to call the particular attention of Southern capitalists and preperty hold-

ers to the necessity of sustaining this movement for the independence of the South. Of what value would the slave property of the South be in the event of the success of the Northern army? either add to his firmness in the discharge of his uty, nor the public confidence in his integrity and uty, nor the public confidence in his integrity and ead.

We cast no imputations on the patriotism of Mr. work, and fought with a bravery at which many of lock; but if he is in favor of the policy indicated by your slave property to the cause of Southern rights and Southern independence, rather than even haz-

The prolific cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco fields of the South, which, for the last quarter or a cen! V. Toulme and J. Colly, with a detachment of the nor, without the aid of avowed traitors. Gladly the ranks at every shot, while the infantry dropped tury, have built up and sustained the greatness of the old Federal Union-given importance to the old Government as a great commercial nation-will be come valueless to the owners, and will be regarded

Dissolution.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Shoes, Hats & Ready-made Clothing

NASHVILLE, TENN.

THE above parties have formed a new partnership, and will carry on the business at the old stand, under the firm name of A G Adams & Co., where they will be pleased to see their customers and the trade generally. Terms each.

A G ADAMS & CO.

NOTICE TO

N. & C. Builroad Stock-holders.

Notice to Merchants and Others.

WANTED,

FIRN good Cubinet Makers wanted at
8. HENSHAW & CO'S.
ju'y16-tw No 16 Market street, opposite Union.

Notice of Dissolution.

REMOVAL

NEW PURCHASE.

Southern Music Store.

most popular song ever published in the South In press, Prof Backer's new song, time of Liberty which will be mady about lot August Send your order. Only 60c. juty24 tf

Nashville Ruilding Association.

ANNUAL MEETING.

er thall any member have a vole at any time, or on any settion, who is two months in acrears to the Americation

This Day!

FOR SALE

--B Y--

7,305 Yards 4-4 White Linsey.

4 600 yards 4-4 White Jeans.

THESE GOODS OF VERY SUPERIOR Q UALITY

Manufactured by L. Richardson Zsq., of Louisville, Ky., may

the purchased of ur.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE

7000 yards Washington Lersey Brown.

24,000 de Plaid Linsey, colored,

8500 de Superior Cadet Sattinett,

A. J. DUNCAN & CO.

A. J. DUNCAN & CO.

W. O'N PERRINA,

General Superintendent.

Ser'ry. T. & A. B. K. CO.

White and Red Flanuels etc., etc.

E have in Store a large assorted Stock of

DRY GOODS AND VARIETIES.

Merchants.

Nashville and Decatur Railroad,

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

THROUGH TO MEMPHIS IN 17 HOURS.

ON and after Sunday, July Stat, 1961, Mail Train will leave

Way Passenger Trains will leave Nashville dalig, enough Sun-fays, at 0 A M.

Heturning, arrive at Nashwille 6:10 P. M.

I.P The G A. M. Train connects with Trains to Huntsrile and Chattaneous.

II.P The ? P. M. Train connects with Trains to Corinth,

Notice to Stockholders.

"HE annual election by the stockholders of the Tennesses

and Aubams Reifred Company of filter Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing twelve months, will be held at the office of the Company & Franklin. Teom, on the first Treeday in August pext. R. H. BRADLET.

Grand Junction, Memphis, and New Orleans

july19-tf

july16-4td

and invite the attention of

3500 do Brown Jeans,

A. J. DCNCAN & CO.

CHARLES A. FULLER, Secretary.

THE amount meeting of the Nashville Building Associate

ner Deaderick street, where I shall be glad to see my

AND

Teachers Wanted. THE stock of Goods of the late firm of A. G. ADAMS & CO., has been sold by the other parties 5: A G Adams, who is also excitately a subcrited to collect the earlies of Anbay, Glison & Co., and A G Adams & Co., and wind up and so the THE undersigned wishes to engage a Lady o rest family to lostruct three small entities in a the usua branche , she must be qualified to give leave Pisso. Henc ased apply except these presenting a monata. For terms apply to JAS M Williams he business.

All those indebted to the shore firms are requested to pay im. all those indicated to the most are and any appearance and address as the business must be closed as A GADAMS.

F W ABSAT.

THOS OLLOW, THOSE, ACOUNTY OF THE CONTROL OF TH

NEW MAIL ACCOMMODAT NEW FIRM!

PRIVATE LETTER MAIL To and from the Federal St A LL LETTRES for i'm Northern States enclosed ! A LL LETTERS for the Northern States engiged in add on the logs (both envelopes being perpaid) at the first and the states of the most one for the case of the most one for their proper destination in the old the lot if o manner at letter from the old States may be to me at Franklin, My, and I will carry them seroes wills, from and must them for their proper destination. If found the next must be proper stamps, fifteen cents may be enciosed in stamps of either Confederacy, or case, and I will prepare toward as above. This arrangement to continue the mat.

Represences — Any of the oliminated Mamphin or Me Rapparents :- Any of the ottomach Memphis or

Notice to Bond Holders.

THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Nushville and Chattanooga Railroad Company held at the office of the Company in Rashville, on the 14th day of August
next, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors to manage the
affairs of said company for the ensuing twelve months.
Stockholders will pass free over the road to Nashville on the
day of the meeting, and back home on the same or following day,
by showing their certificate of stock to the Conductor.
July 25-3d WA GLEAVES, Stoly. OFFICE NAME LET AND CHARTASOON BARBOAN CONT.

S. Arbville, Tent., July 4, 1881.

HE interest due is July, 1881, on the Barboot it will can't Chattanoous Railroad Company will be the office of the Company, in Nashville, Tent., on present the Company. of the Compons, accompanied by the certificate of the state, that the payment may invitally be made the Legislature of the State, by recent enactment prohibites the payment of interest in made of the Bou owned on the 35th day of April, 1861, or may now be clusters or corporations of the non stavaholding Sturist of the April, 1861, and constituted the State of America; and It is a States of America; and constitutes her parameter the sole judge of the question, as to whose parameter the sole judge of the question, as to whose parameter the sole judge of the question, as to whose parameter the sole judge of the question, as to whose parameter the sole judge of the question, as to whose judge of the question and the parameter than the paramete AVING been appointed Collector of the Port of Nashville, Tennesses, under the Southern Confederated Butes, I charl proceed to collect the Duties on all Dutlaive Goods, Wares, fully to made.
july 6—lm Merchandse imported into this State from any Foreign State, not included in the Southern Confederated States, either by Railroads, Steamboats, Waggons, or any other mode of conveyance.

July25-im ran Collector of the Port of Nashville.

Shoe Makers Wanted. FRUEN or FIFTEEN Shoe-makers wanted to make

ING, ETC., ETC.

Wheat. Wheat-Rock City Mi Ware buying Wheat and Corn, for which er for sale, will please give us a call. Office at the GORDAN, BAUMAN & Co

Fig. 2 - Partnership existing under the style of W. & R. Freeman, was dissolved by mutual consent on the lat of February last, R. Freeman joining Freeman & Co., of Memphix W. Freeman centinuing the susiness here, and settleing all claims.

W. FREEMAN.

P. FREEMAN. Peace or War--A Permanent Bl ade Impossible-GREAT BARGAINS IN SUPERIOR READY-MADS

HENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO. HAVING to confidence in Mr. Lincoln's ability to his policy, blockading Southern ports, are an HAVE gurchased of W: W. Finn his stock of Wall Paper, &c., and am remaying my stock of Lecking Glasses, Gilt Frames, Venesian Blinds, Win tow Shades, Artist Materias, &c., &c., to his (W W Finn's) old Stand, SS Fullic Equare, certhe large stock in anticipation of Pali imports: consignment of miscellaneous merchanduse, which will without an advance in rates, Terms invariable cash. Central Auction Ros 125 and 27 College s

PROCLAMATION

AS. A. McGLURE takes pleasure in agneticing to the pub-lic list he has now associated with him Prof. O Becker, the repular Musician and Author. His many friends and the Governor of the State of Tenne the ropular Musician and Author. His many friends and the public generally, can now have his aid in selecting Sheet Music and musical instruments. My stock of Sheet Music and Flanos' is the largest in the Scuth-wast, to which will be added daily all the New Yould published.

I am still manufacturing Drusse and Eurles, which are pronunced the best in use. Give us a call before purchasing classwhere.

N. B.—Just issued second califor of the Palmetto Song the most popular song ever published in the South. In press. To the Sherriffs of the several counties of said GREETING:

GREETING:

N accordance with an Act of the General Amembij
Strte, passed May 6th, 7861. You are hereby commaopen and hald an election at all the places of holding a
in your respective counties on Thursday, the let day of
next, for the election of delegates to represent Ten ease
Provisional Government of the Combderate States of A
one of said delegates to be elected from each of the Count
al Districts, as now established by law, said election to
done of in the same manner and mode the same rules the ue of in the same manner and under the same rules prevailed heratofour in Congressional elections.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set a said caused the great seal of the Blade to be a tab Department in Nashwills, on this Sun day A. D., 1861

ISHAM G. HAB will be held at the Masonic Temp's, on Monday, July 20th, at eight o'clock, P. M., at which time Directors of the Association will be elected for the chaning year.

BY LAWB—ART, H., Noc. P.—On all questions each mowber shall have one wote, and no more; and no votes shall be given by proxy. No share shall be voted on on a transfer of stock, unless such transfer has been made thirty do a or more previous; and that the majority has a continuous and the stock of the stock

By the Governor: J. E. R. Raw, Secretary of States PROCLAMATION. ISHAM G. HARRIS, GOV. OF TEXNES To all who shall see these present

Greeting !

A LL Volunteer Organizations in the State who has tofore drawn Arms, and do not now hold the case readiness for immediate service, are hereby required turn them to me immediately, at the State Arsenal, in Na or the penalties of the law will be enforced.

In tertimony whereof, I have hereunto set me and caused the Grand Scal of the State, a be L.S at the Department, in Nashville, on this 16th May, A. D. 1861 J B. B. Ray. Secretary of State ISHAM G. HAR

Steam Flouring M and Distillery, FOR SAL

At Chattanooga, Tennesse

THE above property situated on the hank of the Tri River, is for sale on accommodating terms. The Flouring Mill consists of 4 pair of French Bur i and is espable of turning out

50 bbls. Superfine Flour per day. The Distillery is extensive, with Rectifying Ho ary apparatus for Beetl fring, and may p 50 bbis. Proof Whisky fally. There are extensive Hog pens connected with th

daily. There are extensive Hog pens connected with the erty, capable of far bening a large number of large and The property is digility situated, and as the present a crop of every—cacription promises to be abundant, and South now offer ran monopoly for the production of the at ticle, we think that persons withing to embark in such an price, would d—well to examine the property.

For approved paper, the property can be prechased on time.

Junel-Em—JNO B JOHNSO Press

"« Union and American copy.—Chaltanoogs Advertise

For the Southern Confedera WE are now ready to fill all orders in Camp Eq.

Iron Camp Kettles, Tin Coffse Kettles, Mess Pans, Plates, Canteens Carcidge Boxes &c McClure, Such & Co., Manufactures, No 15 Market stra Rashville, T

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. THE office of the "City Building and Loan Association been removed to the office of Herman Cor. Esq., street.

A Certainty for an Uncertain \$60,000 WORTH F DRY GOODS TO EXCHANGE

NEGROES

HAVE A STOCK OF DRY GOODS, two thirds of are milted for the fall train, embracing a large lot of V Hothing, Boots, Shore, Buts, &c., &c., I believe a bet sorted stock cannot be sound in the country, as the same better point to soil them. I wish to include Store her Decling. The Gost's to be taken at market cost and The Goars to be taken at market cost and

rice allowed for Negroes in exchange. For A G DENNIS. Sauls ory, Hardeman & Co., I

GREEN & CO

HAVE Hardee's Infantry Tactic's, Louisville edition—2 vola, 69. Fine Lithographic Hinsten

Price \$2.00-by mail \$2.50. Fine Lithographic Illustra BARDES'S TACTI-IS, Memphic edition, 2 wels in am. \$1.50-ry mail 1.75. HEAVY ARTIGERRY; prepared by a board of Army Off Price \$1 00-by mail 4 50.

THE TROOPER'S MANUAL; or Tactics for Light Brace and Monated Belimon. Used through the South Price 3 -- by mail 2 60 FLYING ARTILLERY: or, Guide for the Field Artille Price \$2.50- og mail 5.00. Works on Bayone Exercise, Army Regulations, Fortions and Engineering, expected failty.

Maps of the Seats of War. Map No I, size 4:8 feet, representing all the Southern Sta

Very complete. Price \$2.08.

Map No 2 stra 20-30 lacker, representing Penerylvania,
York Delaware, Marviand, Virginia. Office and Kente
showing every post-office, village town-end city. Price \$1.
Map No 3, 20-30. Representing all the States North
South Price \$1. Nap No 5, 2023. Representing Kentucky, Teameasee adjoining States Price \$1.

Map No 5, 2020. Representing Maryland and Virginia was diagram of Washington Oily and Georgeoms. Price \$1. OLD TONEY AND HIS MASTER; or, the Abeliticalst at the Land-Pirate. Founded on facts. A tale for the 11m Price \$1 25. Address

1:15-1-tf HOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN and small family desire to obtain beard the country, for the Sammer, within these miles of low BORGFELDT & TROMPSON Attachment.

A TIME BENEVAL.

A NIEL DEAN TO J B Schott. — In this case II appearing my actisfaction, that the defendant, J B Schott, is a negative of the State of Tennassee, and it further appearing from the sum of nineteen deliars, one by order, it is therefore order by me that publication be made in the Snahville Union a American for four accountry weeks, commanding said defended J B schott, to appear before me, at my office, in the true of dans, Perry country. Transmer, on the Sixt day of Mr. 2, 1901, plend, anywer or demur to said attachment, or the same will set for hearing my parts. This April 19th, 1861.

JUHN LARRING J P.maylfi-withristing3 for Perry on many Ten

GREEN & CO.